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**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY**  
(Derbyshire)

**ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT**

1968



The Urban District Council of Ripley  
(DERBYSHIRE)

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# Annual Health Report 1968

**Chairman of the Council:** Councillor T. Taylor, J.P.

**Vice-Chairman:** Councillor T. P. Gadsby.

**Public Health Committee:**

Chairman: Councillor G. Beastall.

Members: All Members of the Council.

**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:**

**Medical Officer of Health:**

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**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I.

# **RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1968.

This year and continuing into 1969 has been noteworthy for the avalanche of "reading material" produced by Government Departments, Royal Commissions and representative organisations. A glance at summaries or short versions does not give an adequate picture of many of the reports. Consequently a very great deal of time which has not been available should be spent on reading and considering the original full versions. The urge to do everything now or even yesterday is liable to lead to unsatisfactory decisions and results.

It is pleasing to note that after ten years, part of the Ripley Urban District Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme is likely to go out to tender in the near future. After these deliberations it is difficult to emphasise the urgent need to proceed as soon as possible. But this is still true.

Some action in another matter should be considered. There are over 6,000 houses in the District. Over 1,000 have no hot water tap and over 1,500 houses have no water closet within or attached to the house, although it may be nearby. A bath and suitable toilet are essential items of household equipment especially where there are young children or illness of any kind. More and more patients are discharged early from hospital. With inadequate facilities there is an unnecessary burden.

The interest of the Ripley and Alferton Joint Home Safety Committee in many topics has provided considerable stimulus locally. In particular the great effort of the Ripley Rotary Club in staging a Home Safety Exhibition was very much appreciated. Many people visited this Exhibition especially school children.

Ripley General Hospital continues its successful way. The immense support it attracts is matched by the keen and energetic work of the staff.

The interest and support of the members of the Council is much appreciated. Thanks too, to the members of the Public Health Department for their hard work during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.



## STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

They are kept to a minimum in this report, but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

### POPULATION

The population of the Urban District at the 30th June, 1968, was estimated by the Registrar General as 17,850. This is an increase of 70 from the estimate made at the same time in 1967.

### BIRTHS

261 live births were registered, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 14.6. This figure when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.07 is 15.6. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 16.9.

See Summary of Statistics.

### INFANT MORTALITY

Seven infant deaths were recorded during the year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 27.0. This can be compared with a rate for England and Wales of 18.0.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

**STILL BIRTHS**

The 4 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 15.0.

**PERINATAL MORTALITY**

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 10, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 38.0. The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1964	13	55.5	28.2
1965	6	21.2	26.9
1966	10	41.8	26.3
1967	11	42.0	25.4
1968	10	38.0	25.0

**DEATHS**

223 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 12.5, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.06 is 12.9. This can be compared with a rate for England and Wales of 11.9.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

**DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES**

The 223 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

**DISEASE OF HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**

119 deaths occurred in this group—65 males and 54 females.

**CANCER**

36 deaths occurred in this group—21 men and 15 women.

Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

There were 7 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, all were men.

**PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS**

There were 19 deaths from pneumonia and 11 deaths from bronchitis.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Urban District.



## **ACCIDENTS**

7 persons—4 men and 3 women—died following accidents.

An elderly woman following a fall, a middle aged woman due to accidental poisoning. A young boy was drowned in the River Derwent and a young girl was knocked down by a motor vehicle. Three young men, all in their twenties, were accidentally killed—one was trapped by a mechanical coal loader, another following an old fracture of spine and the other was electrocuted when his lorry touched an overhead cable.

## **SUICIDE**

A middle aged woman killed herself by strangulation.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

73 cases of infectious disease were notified.

The incidence of individual diseases was:— Pneumonia 30, Measles 14, Scarlet Fever 11, Whooping Cough 8, Erysipelas 6, Tuberculosis 2, Infective Jaundice 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 1.

See Table 6.

New Regulations came into force during the year. There is comment later in the report.

## **MEASLES**

Only 14 cases were notified during the year. It will be seen from Table 7 that this is one of the lowest figures recorded. This may be due in some measure to the measles vaccination but it is possibly too early yet to say.

## **PNEUMONIA**

30 cases were notified up to October of this year when this disease ceased to be notifiable.

## **ERYSIPELAS**

6 cases were notified up to October of this year when this disease ceased to be notifiable. The average number of cases notified during the previous 10 years has been 7 cases per year.

See Table 7.

## **INFECTIVE JAUNDICE**

One case in an elderly man was notified. This disease became notifiable from the 15th June, 1968.

## **WHOOPING COUGH**

8 cases were notified—this is in keeping with the low incidence of this disease over the last 10 years.

See Table 7.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

2 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified. One in a middle-aged woman, the other in an elderly man.

The former table which listed the number of notifications of Tuberculosis over the last 10 years has been discontinued as it is felt that this no longer serves a useful purpose.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

After many years of grumbling about out of date regulations the legislation about notification of infectious disease was revised and the new regulations came into force on 1st October, 1968.

The most useful work was to bring together enactments from many years under one heading for easy reference.

The second point was to revise the list of notifiable diseases, excluding some conditions not now necessary under old names and to add diseases which it was important to observe and deal with.

That some of us continue to be dissatisfied may be our fault or that of those concerned with compiling the new lists.

Some of the problems arising from the control of diseases are not properly appreciated.

It is important to notify what appear to be first cases. One case does not make an outbreak, but it provides evidence of the presence of infection arising from somewhere. Secondly the doctor notifying may not know if it is the first case in the area. It is important to notify all cases.

Information about the cause of infection can be obtained and this knowledge used to control further spread. Possible contacts can be warned, checked and possibly protected against the disease.

The explanatory note accompanying the regulations is appended below:—

“These Regulations consolidate with amendments all previous Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (prevention of tuberculosis) regulations 1925. Certain infectious diseases were defined as notifiable diseases by the Public Health Act 1936, and all sections relating to the prevention and notification of disease in that Act and in the Public Health Act 1961 applied automatically to them. Regulations made under the Act of 1936 applied various of those sections, mainly relative to notification, to other infectious diseases, and authorised certain measures for preventing the spread of disease. The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 has amended the list of notifiable diseases and certain relevant sections of the earlier Acts.

These Regulations:—

- (i) apply specific sections of the three Acts to the diseases listed below;
- (ii) prescribe the duties of a medical officer of health with respect to notifications and to returns and reports of disease, superseding certain provisions in the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959 and the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations 1959;
- (iii) authorise certain measures for preventing the spread of disease.



The diseases for which provision is made by these regulations are:—

Acute encephalitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever
Acute meningitis	Infective jaundice	Scarlet fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Leprosy	Tetanus
Amoebic dysentery	Leptospirosis	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Malaria	Typhoid fever
Bacillary dysentery	Measles	Whooping cough
	Opthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever

The principal changes from the earlier Regulations are:—

- (a) any obligation to notify a case of disease now rests solely on a medical practitioner;
- (b) changes and additions are made to the list of diseases which are to be notified and of the sections which apply to each disease (as set out in schedule 2); in particular, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, acute rheumatism and puerperal pyrexia are no longer to be notified, and tetanus and yellow fever require for the first time to be notified;
- (c) leptospirosis, hitherto to be notified only in certain areas, is to be notified throughout England and Wales;
- (d) the powers of a medical officer of health of a district to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from smallpox have been extended to other diseases;
- (e) all documents relating to notifications are to be treated as confidential;
- (f) the powers of a local authority to require a person to stop work, in order to prevent spread of infection, are extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning.

The regulations come into force on the same day as the relevant sections of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968—namely, 1st October, 1968.”

The Medical Officer of Health has been authorised as recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security to take action as required under the new Regulations.

As far as treatment of the diarrhoeal diseases is concerned the success of modern antibiotic therapy (even if used in rather a blunderbuss fashion) has made matters much easier.

Of considerable worry, however, is the recent knowledge of the possibility that resistance developed in one strain of organisms may be passed on to another strain, rather like an infectious disease is passed. As a result, the raising of strains of resistant organisms leads to increased danger for the future. Further knowledge may avert this but the danger exists now for the very young and the old and the enfeebled.

The use of antibiotics for various purposes not associated with control of active known organisms needs close control. Perhaps more suitable products might be used in the animal industry to avoid this after further research.

## VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

During the year vaccination against measles commenced. The background to this procedure was given briefly to your Health Committee as follows:—

“The main medical argument in favour of immunisation against measles in this country is the frequency with which potentially serious complications of the disease occur. An inquiry by the Public Health Laboratory Service (Brit. med. J., 1964 ii, 75) into more than 50,000 of the cases notified in 1963 revealed that about 1 in every 15 persons with measles suffered from a potentially serious complication. Severe bronchitis or pneumonia was reported in 38 per 1,000 cases: otitis media in 25 per 1,000 cases, and neurological disturbances in 4 per 1,000, of which a quarter (i.e. 1 per 1,000 cases) showed impaired consciousness or evidence of encephalitis. Just over one per cent of all cases were admitted to hospital. Notifications of measles in alternate years have regularly exceeded 500,000; the highest figure yet recorded was 763,531 in 1963. Notification is, of course, known to be incomplete and the true figure in an epidemic year may be substantially larger.”

Perhaps in time to come measles will be a rare disease in this country.

## DRUGS—Use and Misuse

It must be clearly realised that there are two aspects here. These are:—

- (1) The proper use of drugs for treatment and maintenance of health and life.
- (2) The improper use of drugs for their effect whether for stimulation or bizarre effect.

Modern medicine requires the taking of a considerable number of tablets for the treatment of any particular disease—sometimes a considerable number of different tablets at the same time. Many people neglect to do this properly and systematically and their doctor does not always check satisfactorily. A proper score sheet needs to be kept so that no mistake can be made.

All this results in accumulation of tablets in cupboards and on sideboards. Some visits reveal an interesting museum collection, all of which should have been put down the lavatory basin when treatment finished. “I might need it again”—not an unusual comment. Ignorant of possible dangers, deterioration over the years, or temptation to a visitor (a small child) to try them.

“I might need it again” can lead to casual experiments without medical advice. Is this wise? Are doctors’ directions specific enough and positive enough?

Here is a source of drugs for the unscrupulous. But scattered about in small quantities it may not be of much concern from this point of view.



Occasionally the condemnation of drug taking (meaning improper use) leads to concern by those who must take drugs, for instance insulin for diabetes, epanutin for epilepsy, year after year. Some telephone calls have been received and it was possible to reassure these people.

Modern methods of "news" dissemination and propaganda means that most people receive a working knowledge of both good and bad issues very rapidly. Even with proper presentation there are always a few experimenters.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

Issue of information about many topics of health education continued during the year. Posters and leaflets were used.

The formation of the new Health Education Council was welcomed. It will be interesting to see how it tackles the problems which give rise to so much difficulty. Basically this is the old problem of "it can't happen to me." This is quite common even amongst the mentally privileged. More difficult to deal with are the mentally under-privileged. Perhaps this group are more involved with doing things which give satisfaction at the time without thought for the future and cannot give consideration to the results of their actions. Whilst this group probably provide a constant captive T.V. audience—is their response mostly to stimulation and emotional conflicts?—if there is any measurable response at all.

Is this the group that need swaddling clothes, (consumer protection, etc.), all their lives? Foreign travel often reveals poor basic knowledge. Accompanying couriers must have saved many disasters to tourists in their care.

One of the pleasures in this post is to meet families who have responded to all the health education and general education topics. There are many of these. These meetings would happen more often if it were not that attention is always being given to families in difficulty or who are not responding to help or who are inadequate in some way.

After five years at mother's knees and ten long years of "education" are the results as good as we can get?

## **ADVENTURE PLAYGROUNDS**

Is there some way in which this concept can be developed for older age groups whose adventure playgrounds, at present, consist of public places, such as public lavatories and telephone kiosks?

## **BACKACHE AND DESIGN**

As a result of casual conversations it was considered to be of interest to make a brief report as follows:—

"There are many medical causes of this condition and these should be excluded by the family doctor.



(a) **Car Seats**

It is not unusual to find that an adult commences to have backache after exchanging his car or has stopped having backache when his car is changed.

Some car seats are badly designed, particularly for long journeys, and the driver's back is not properly supported.

Part of the problem arises because a car driver often takes less exercise than a pedestrian and thus requires careful support because of poor muscular tone!

More attention is given to both these problems nowadays but the car driver should be more generally aware of the problem.

(b) **Beds**

Many beds are designed with a spring mattress and a spring under-mattress. In time sag develops.

As a result the body lies at an angle. Some persons with troublesome backache find relief by putting boards under the top mattress. Not always at first appreciated but the relief after a few nights soon overcomes this.

Apart from cars and furniture design, the problem is accentuated in middle age by increasing weight and reduction in exercise.

Thus thought and behaviour can avoid often tiresome and painful conditions and in many cases relieve them.

(c) **Office Furniture**

Table heights and chair heights may need adjusting or varying to accommodate adults of different sizes.

Wrong heights can lead to poor posture and backache.

Not enough attention is paid to this type of problem."

## **KITCHEN DESIGN FOR THE DISABLED**

The British Red Cross Society in a Welfare Service Bulletin refer to a book by the Disabled Living Action Group of the Central Council for the disabled entitled "A Pilot Study of Disabled Housewives in their Kitchens."

Apart from the value of this work the comment in the bulletin states that there is "a high accident risk to some disabled in the poor design of kitchens."

Your Medical Officer would confirm this. Few kitchens are designed and mainly consist of a room in which equipment is accumulated.

Perhaps we should bear this in mind—not only for the disabled but for everyone.

## **CLEAN AIR**

### **Smoke Control (Personal)**

Seven deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. All were men.

Cigarette smoking continues to be a problem. Apart from smell, dirt, liability to cause fires, disfigured hands and unwisely spent cash the contribution towards disease is frightening. There is an annual national increasing death rate from lung cancer equivalent to wiping out a small town each year.

Lung conditions, bronchitis, etc., need more prolonged treatment in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers and more time off work. Possibly a contribution towards heart disease, gastritis, and in expectant mothers a smaller developed baby than expected are some of the other types of wreckage lying in the wake of mass machine produced cigarettes.

There are moments of pleasure when it is found that mind has triumphed again and there are people who can give it up and have no intention of starting again.

It is still common at medical examinations of adults to find the red throat and stained fingers which label the addict.

## HOME SAFETY

Alfreton and Ripley Urban Districts have a Joint Home Safety Committee. The Committee meets regularly every two months. The regular attendance of many members is pleasing to note. The advice received from members of the Derbyshire Fire Service, the East Midlands Electricity Board and the East Midlands Gas Board is most useful and stimulates much discussion.

The Secretary of the Committee, Mrs. Parkin, has sent me a summary of the activities for the year:—

“Purchased 6,000 serviettes and distributed them to all schools in the areas and to old age pensioners’ associations.

“Deafness in Old Age,” arrangements were made for Mr. Wilby from the Royal School of Deaf to address the Committee.

“Advertisements on Public Transport.” Both the orders with the Midland General Bus Co. and Trent Motor Traction Co. were renewed for one year and new posters have been obtained from Mr. Bartle and sent to the Companies for display.

Leaflets from the Electricity Board were distributed.

“Fireguards.” Alfreton and Ripley Councils were asked if they would like to set examples in their own council houses by making fireguards standard fitments, particularly in old people’s accommodation. I have been informed that both Alfreton and Ripley Councils have purchased a number of fireguards and are able to sell them to the council house tenants at a lower cost.

With regard to fireguards again, I wrote to A.T.V. Network Ltd. and sent a copy of a poster illustrating fireguards and asked them if they could possibly show more advertisements concerning fireguards. They replied that everything was being done with regard to this and they would keep my suggestion in mind for the future.

Also in connection with fireguards, two Hardware firms put on displays of fireguards.

“Oven Mitts.” As a result of a member of this Committee bringing an oven mitt to a meeting as his wife had burnt her hand, this was passed on to the Area Group and as insufficient information was available, this matter could not be pursued.



Safety in the Home Poster Competition. This was held in June last year. 410 posters were received from schools in both areas and 33 winners were selected.

The prizes were presented at the Home Safety Week Exhibition organised by the Rotary Club of Ripley.

At this Exhibition held in the Church Hall, Ripley, various stands were on show, e.g. safety rails on baths, carry-cot stands, non-slip floors, etc. The winning posters were exhibited at the Exhibition. A very good response from the public.

Home Safety Conference—Southport. Two members were appointed to attend this.

Posters re Anorak Cords were distributed to schools for display.

200 Home Safety Puzzles were purchased and sent to all junior schools in both areas.

Circular sent to all shops before Christmas asking if they would incorporate a home safety message in their Christmas window displays. Appropriate posters were sent to the various places and there was a very good response, especially where fireguards were concerned."

Noteworthy was the whole-hearted support of Ripley Rotary Club who staged a Home Safety Exhibition.

The Committee by its discussion of problems of safety in or around the home has stimulated much thought and often action during the year.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### General Statistics

Area in Acres ... ..	5,411
Population (estimated) ... ..	17,850
Population per acre ... ..	3.3
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	6,362
Rateable Value ... ..	£558,320
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£2,260
Live Births registered ... ..	261
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	7.6
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	14.6
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.07) ...	15.6
Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	16.9
Still Births registered ... ..	4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still) ...	15.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	14.0
Deaths registered ... ..	223
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	12.5
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.06) ...	12.9
Death Rate, England and Wales ... ..	11.9
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	0.24
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) ... ..	7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	27.0
Infant Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	18.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age ...	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate ...	24.9
Infants Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age ...	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate ...	50.0
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) ... ..	6
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	23.0
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	12.3
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) ... ..	6
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	23.0
Perinatal Deaths (still-births and deaths under 1 week of age) ... ..	10
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still-births	38.0

### Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales ...	0.030
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales ...	0.013
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ... ..	0.392
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.593
Cancer, other forms ... ..	1.624
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales ... ..	1.723

**TABLE 1.**

**BIRTHS**

BIRTHS		Legitimate			Illegitimate		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	... ..	121	120	241	11	9	20
Still	... ..	2	2	4	—	—	—

**TABLE 2.**

**STILL-BIRTHS — 1958-1968**

Year	Number	Rate per thousand Births (live & still)
1958	8	29.4
1959	10	37.4
1960	8	32.4
1961	7	26.5
1962	5	21.3
1963	7	26.0
1964	6	25.6
1965	6	21.2
1966	5	20.9
1967	8	30.0
1968	4	15.0

**TABLE 3.**

**INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY**

Infant Deaths	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age	4	2	6	—	1	1
Under 4 weeks of age	3	2	5	—	1	1
Under 1 week of age	3	2	5	—	1	1
Perinatal Deaths	5	4	9	—	1	1

**TABLE 4.**

**COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1958-1968**

Year	(Population Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
1958	..... 17,980	14.7	9.2	30.3
1959	..... 17,980	14.3	11.1	23.4
1960	..... 17,900	13.4	11.5	25.1
1961	..... 17,650	14.6	11.7	7.8
1962	..... 17,700	13.0	10.5	17.4
1963	..... 17,760	14.8	11.1	11.4
1964	..... 17,720	12.9	11.1	48.2
1965	..... 17,780	15.6	9.8	3.6
1966	..... 17,750	13.2	12.1	21.4
1967	..... 17,780	14.3	11.2	31.0
1968	..... 17,850	14.6	12.5	27.0

TABLE 5.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

		M.	F.	Total
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	2	1	3
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	7	—	7
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ... ..	—	4	4
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ... ..	—	2	2
B19(5)	Leukaemia ... ..	—	1	1
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc. ...	12	8	20
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	1	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	—	3	3
B46(1)	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases ... ..	—	1	1
B23	Anaemias ... ..	—	2	2
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	—	1	1
B25	Active Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	1	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	4	4
B27	Hypertensive Disease ... ..	1	4	5
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	49	24	73
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease ... ..	2	2	4
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	10	15	25
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	5	8
B31	Influenza ... ..	1	2	3
B32	Pneumonia ... ..	11	8	19
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	6	5	11
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer ... ..	2	—	2
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	1	1	2
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	—	2	2
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ... ..	1	—	1
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies ... ..	1	1	2
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	2	1	3
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	2	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	—	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	—	1	1
BE48	All Other Accidents ... ..	4	2	6
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	—	1	1
Total All Causes ... ..		116	107	223

## DEATHS (AGE IN YEARS)

		0-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
M	... ..	9	6	23	36	42
F	... ..	9	9	14	29	46



TABLE 6.

## DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1968

## AGE GROUPS

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				Erysipelas	Infective Jaundice	Measles	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough
All Ages	...	...	...	6	1	14	30	1	11	2	8
Under 1 year	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1
2—	...	...	...	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
3—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4—	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	1
5—	...	...	...	—	—	1	3	—	7	—	3
10—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—	...	...	...	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
25—	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35—	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
45—	...	...	...	2	—	—	9	—	—	1	—
65 and over	...	...	...	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

1958—1968

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice
1958	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	530	—	—	94	1	—	16	—	119	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	57	—	—	82	—	3	24	—	31	—
1960	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	36	—	—	50	—	—	11	—	10	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	396	—	—	50	—	—	6	—	4	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13	—	—	21	—	—	9	—	—	—
1963	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	365	—	—	37	—	—	6	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	36	—	—	27	—	1	5	—	32	—
1965	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	225	—	—	29	—	—	16	—	1	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	61	—	—	27	—	—	10	—	10	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	361	—	—	26	—	1	10	—	18	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	14	—	—	30	—	1	11	—	8	1*

\* Notifiable from 15th June, 1968.

## RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council:  
Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my eighth Annual Report.

The district's first two Clearance Orders and a Smoke Control Order have been made. The enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations is proceeding.

The main sewage scheme is still stationary, but the first phase should be out for tender shortly. New sewers and pumping station at Nether Heage are in progress.

The less spectacular routine work has proceeded effectively and without fuss.

The support and encouragement of Members and Officers of the Council has been much appreciated during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. A. GREGORY,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



## FOOD

The Department provides a free advisory service available for all food traders. It is concerned with the fitness of food for human consumption, the construction of food premises and standards of hygiene. It is part of the responsibility to ensure that food is clean and wholesome and develops from the responsibility for the enforcement of legal standards.

### MEAT INSPECTION

No meat may be removed from a slaughterhouse for human consumption until it has been inspected, passed as fit and stamped by the inspector. 100% inspection has been carried out in this district for some years, but it is now compulsory.

The numbers of animals killed for human consumption during 1968 in the district were as follows:—

TABLE 1.							
Cattle (excluding cows)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

Of the meat inspected at the slaughterhouse in 1968, the following were found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed or used for non-edible purposes.

TABLE 2.

Disease	Part affected	Animals affected
Telangectasis	Liver	1 Cow
Pneumonia	Lungs	2 Pigs

### SLAUGHTERHOUSE

As well as inspecting meat in slaughterhouses, public health inspectors must see that the animals are treated humanely and that proper standards of hygiene are maintained. The principal legislation covering both of these matters is the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966. At the one slaughterhouse in this district these requirements were met throughout the year.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, have been amended to require that no animal shall be kept in a slaughterhouse lairage for a period exceeding 72 hours, unless an authorised officer of a local authority gives his consent and an obligation is placed on the occupiers of slaughterhouses to keep lairages clean.

The use of wiping cloths after 1st November, 1968, is banned. The traditional wiping cloth is unhygienic and spreads infection from carcase to carcase and its final disappearance will be welcomed. Five persons are licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

### POULTRY INSPECTION

There is no poultry processing plant in this area, but at two premises the following birds were processed:—

100 capons, 100 hens and 120 turkeys.

None of these was rejected as unfit.

### GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

In the course of general food inspection duties, 2 tons 6 cwts. 2 qtrs. 6 lbs. of unsound food were surrendered or were condemned in 1968. The details are as follows:—

TABLE 3.

								lbs.
18		Cucumbers	...	...	...	...	...	—
1,143 tins		Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	947
421 pkts		Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	185
360		Lettuce	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Onions	...	...	...	...	...	30
1,347 tins		Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1,227
56 pkts		Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	56½
229 tins		Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	199¼
27 pkts		Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	9
106 tins		Soup	...	...	...	...	...	89½
221 tins		Fish	...	...	...	...	...	78
310 pkts		Fish	...	...	...	...	...	136½
41 tins		Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	107¼
85 „		Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	122
35 „		Chopped Ham	...	...	...	...	...	32
64 „		Ham	...	...	...	...	...	140½
2 „		Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	12
24 „		Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	96¾
45 „		Pork	...	...	...	...	...	157½
75 „		Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	50½
3 „		Ham Roll	...	...	...	...	...	9¾
1 „		Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 „		Minced Beef and Onion	...	...	...	...	...	3¾
2 boxes		Beef Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	20
7 tins		Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	1½
4 „		Nescafe	...	...	...	...	...	1½
3 „		Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	1½
7 „		Oxo	...	...	...	...	...	5
12 botts		Ribena	...	...	...	...	...	—
4 pkts		Lard	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 „		Salt	...	...	...	...	...	4½
102 tins		Rice Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	100

6 pkts	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
30 „	Pearl barley and tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
26 „	Sago	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
4 „	Quaker Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
52 tins	Evaporated milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½
31 „	Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
46 pkts	Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
3 „	Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
28 jars	Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	17½
15½ doz	Table Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
3 boxes	Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
3 trays	Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
53 pkts	Beef Burgers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
36 „	Steak	...	...	...	...	...	...	13¾
19 pkts	Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
10 „	Shepherds Pie	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
28 „	Braised Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½
1 „	Cottage Pie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 „	Faggots	...	...	...	...	...	...	12¾
4 „	Rissoles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
38 „	Chicken Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
1 „	Roast Chicken Dinner	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
20 „	Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
1 „	Cheeseburger	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
29 „	Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	42½
5 „	Sausage savouries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13 botts	Beetroot	...	...	...	...	...	...	17½
1 „	Red cabbage	...	...	...	...	...	...	¾
6 „	Mixed pickles	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
6 „	Piccallili	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
83 „	Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2 „	Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
19 pkts	Gravy salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½
84 botts	Sutherlands spreads	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
63 pkts	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	76½
49 „	Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
5 tins	Pie filling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
62 pkts	Pastry	...	...	...	...	...	...	45¼
1,030 „	Crisps	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
154 „	Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	77½
291 botts	Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
456 „	Soft drinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
205 jars	Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	204¼
3 pkts	Cake Mix	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½
1 „	Dream Topping	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼
219 „	S.R. Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
13 blocks	Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
29 pkts	Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½
6 drums	Stomach Powders	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
1 „	Parsley	...	...	...	...	...	...	—



19 pkts	Spry cooking fat	...	...	...	...	...	76
36 „	Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	32
5 „	Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	5
24 „	Mixed Cut Peel	...	...	...	...	...	—
5 „	Blancmange	...	...	...	...	...	—
—	Assorted Toffees	...	...	...	...	...	2½
1 „	Plum Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	—
1 „	Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	½
2 „	Xmas Tree Decorations	...	...	...	...	...	—

## FOREIGN MATTER IN FOOD

One complaint was received in respect of milk containing three pieces of a brownish solid material. This was thoroughly investigated and found to be a deposit from the surface of a pipe and the matter was dealt with informally.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Most of the work in promoting satisfactory standards of cleanliness in food businesses is of an advisory nature and persuasion is widely used to remedy unsatisfactory conditions. It is customary to resort to court proceedings only in the more serious cases.

63 premises were inspected. Proceedings were taken on one case of a shop which was found to be infested with spider beetle, (*Ptinus tectus*) and to have been infested with mice. Contraventions of the following were reported:—

### FOOD HYGIENE (General) REGULATIONS, 1960

**Regulation 5.** A food business was being carried on in unsanitary premises, the use of which, because of the construction and condition thereof exposed food to the risk of contamination.

**Regulation 6 (1).** Articles of equipment with which food comes into contact, or is liable to come into contact, in the course of a food business were not kept in such good order and condition as to prevent so far as is reasonably practicable any risk of contamination of the food.

**Regulation 6 (2).** Containers (including returnable containers) intended for containing food in the course of a food business were not protected and kept free from contamination.

**Regulation 8.** All steps had not been taken to protect the food from risk of contamination.

**Regulation 16 (3).** No soap or clean towel was provided and maintained for use in connection with the washing facilities.

**Regulation 23 (1).** The walls, floors, doors, windows, ceilings, woodwork, and all other parts of the structure of food rooms were not kept clean nor in such good order, repair and condition as to (a) enable them to be effectively cleaned; and (b) prevent any risk of infestation by mice and insects.

**Regulation 24.** Refuse and filth was deposited and allowed to accumulate in food rooms.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Section 3. That being an occupier of land he failed to give the local authority forthwith notice in writing that mice were living on or resorting to the land in substantial numbers.

Summons were issued against the proprietor for all the above items and against his wife as a food handler for contravention of Regulation 8 (failure to protect food from contamination).

Both pleaded guilty to all charges and the trader was fined £145 and his wife £10. The Chairman of the Magistrates commented: "These Regulations are designed for the protection of the public and it is our duty to see that they are carried out."

## SAMPLING

13 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and two were found to be unsatisfactory, being positive for Brucellosis. This is a disease of cattle which causes abortion and can be passed to man through the consumption of unpasteurised milk or cream from an infected animal. A case of undulant fever, the human form of this disease, was reported in a person consuming milk and cream from this farm. A notice was served under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, Regulation 29, that no milk or cream from the premises shall be sold for human consumption unless it has been pasteurised or sterilised.

The farmer concerned elected not to carry out the test procedures to isolate and deal with the infected animal and the notice, therefore, continues in force.

## Working Conditions in Offices and Shops

During 1968, three premises became registered in the district. At the end of the year the total numbers of the various types of premises registered by the local authority were as set out in Table 10.

36 visits were paid to registered premises during the year and 5 premises received a general inspection. Details are given in Table 10.

## Contraventions

A total of 5 contraventions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, or of regulations made under the Act were detected in 1968. Details of the various types of contraventions are given in Table 10.

No proceedings have been taken during 1968 but the enforcement of the Act continues.



## Accidents

1 non-fatal accident was reported during the year. The premises in which the accident occurred was as follows:

	Fatal	Non-fatal
Retail shop ... ..	—	1

The accident was investigated and advice given on avoidance of similar accidents in future.

The commonest causes of accidents are falls, handling of goods, the use of various hand tools and stepping on or striking against an object or person.

## HOUSING

### New Houses

4 new Council Houses were completed during 1968.

The figures for the past eight years are as follows:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Council:								
20 flats	9 flats	17 flats	4	26	—	23	4	
converted into ten houses								
Private Enterprise:								
43	32	58	74	78	54	74	138	

### Voluntary Housing Improvements

During the year 2 houses were improved with Discretionary and 52 with Standard grants.

Amenities	Standard Grants						Discretionary Grants					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Baths provided .....	39	39	26	28	42	49	3	13	14	2	2	2
Internal water closets	50	45	35	37	48	59	3	13	14	2	2	2
Larders provided .....	10	18	15	19	30	33	2	13	14	2	2	2
Hot water systems provided	43	41	27	33	46	55	3	13	14	2	2	2
Wash hand basins provided	43	41	28	33	46	50	3	13	14	2	2	2

In Ripley Urban District, according to the 1961 Census:

17 houses were without a cold water tap in the house (8 shared this facility).

1,054 households were without a hot water tap (3 shared).

1,510 households were without a water closet within or attached to the building (13 shared).

### Compulsory Improvements

The Housing Act, 1964, has given power, in certain circumstances, for the Council to require improvements to be carried out.

The Act provides that any tenant occupying a dwelling which is without one or more of the standard amenities (viz: ventilated food store, bath or shower in a separate room, hot water system, wash hand basin, inside water closet) may make representations in writing to the local authority with a view to the exercise of their power to compel owners to provide these amenities.



Unfit Houses

Chapel Place Clearance Order requires the demolition of 7 houses. All occupiers have been rehoused and the site sold for redevelopment for extensions and car park for the adjoining works social club.

Malthouse Yard has been declared a Clearance Area, a Compulsory Purchase Order has been made and occupants will be rehoused as soon as the properties are acquired.

4 Demolition Orders and 13 Closing Orders were made on individual unfit houses and 1 undertaking to repair was accepted.

PAIL CLOSETS

There are now 75 pail closets in the area, a reduction of six during the year. None has a sewer available so that compulsory action cannot be taken for their abolition until sewer extensions are made. Persuasion by means of the offer of 50% grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act for closet conversions or Standard Improvements Grants is the only course available, and this continues.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSANITARY CLOSET  
ACCOMMODATION IN URBAN AREA

								Housing		Unsat.	Total
								Programme	Cesspool	Drains	Pails
Butterley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Waingroves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5
Ambergate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	31	13	58
Heage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	10
								—	—	—	—
								21	36	18	75
								—	—	—	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the position up to 31st December, 1968:—

					Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed prior to 1968	...	...	...	...	1,817	266	13	2,089
Added to register during 1968	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	4
Completed as Improvement Grant								
during 1968	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Section 47 conversions	...	...	...	...	4	—	2	6
Removed from Register, 1968	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	4
App. for conversion—Improvement Grant					8	—	—	8
Register of unsatisfactory closet								
accommodation at 31st December, 1968					75	—	—	75

## STATUTORY ACTION

Authorised Action	Work		Notices	
	Premises	done in	Notices	complied
	No. of	default	served	with
<b>Public Health Act, 1936:—</b>				
Section 24 (Sewers) ... ..	45	45	—	45
Section 39 (Drainage) ... ..	2	—	2	6
Section 42 (Sewer Connections) ... ..	19	—	19	9
Section 45 (Closet repairs) ... ..	3	—	4	7
Section 75 (Dustbins) ... ..	2	—	2	—
Section 93 (Nuisances) ... ..	12	—	7	15
Section 138 (Water Supply) ... ..	—	17	—	17
<b>Public Health Act, 1961:—</b>				
Section 17 (Stopped up Drains) ... ..	1	—	1	1
Section 29 (Demolition) ... ..	1	—	1	—

## CARAVANS

There are 3 licensed caravan sites in the area containing 3 residential caravans and 3 caravans for holiday purposes.

The travelling scrap dealers remain a problem to which the only answer appears to be municipal sites. The provision of a site in this area is urgently necessary, if the continued nuisance and health hazard from this source is to be abated.

## CLEAN AIR

The Council made its first smoke control area covering the Hartshay Hill Estate which operates from the 1st March, 1969. The improvement is already noticeable.

## WATER SUPPLY

The supply is by the South Derbyshire Water Board, of which the Ripley Urban District Council is a constituent authority. A mains supply is available almost throughout the whole of the District, which is satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no source or treatment works in the area.

The Water Board makes regular examinations of the water going into supply. As all water is chlorinated before being passed into supply, the majority of samples are taken after treatment.

Typical chemical and bacteriological results are given in Table 8.

Only the proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

Water samples are only taken by the Health Department as an occasional check and in cases of complaint or from private supplies.

The Council has informed the County Council of their approval in principle to the fluoridation of the public water supplies.



Further trouble has been experienced with regard to lime in the water and of lack of pressure. The latter arises from a number of houses being served by joint service pipes in wrought iron and is aggravated by the presence of lime. The Council has agreed to make grants in respect of the provision of separate service pipes and this will help towards solving this problem.

The Water Board is installing softening plant at the Homesford Works to deal with the hardness problem and this has improved the position although the lime already deposited is still there to cause future problems.

The hardness figures for the past seven years are given in Table 8.

## **NOISE**

Complaints of noise have continued to arise from time to time.

Factories are sited among dwelling houses and noise complaints are inevitable. Every effort is made to reduce noise but with varying success. The most common cause of complaint is of the barking of dogs.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The sewerage arrangements for the area are not adequate. Some are of insufficient size, some are defective due to subsidence, most are overloaded, and some areas are without sewers. All the works are either unsatisfactory or so overloaded as to be unable regularly to produce an effluent to Royal Commission Standards.

Consultants have reported upon the work necessary and the Council has accepted the report, agreed in principle, to the work being carried out and is doing everything possible to avoid any delay. Details have been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and approval obtained for the New Sewage Works on present site of Northern Sewage Works for which tenders will be available shortly.

The remaining work includes:—

New pumping station at Street Lane Sewage Works, and rising main into Marehay Sewage System.

New outfall sewer from Southern Works at Marehay Sewage Works.

New sewage works on the present site of the Marehay Sewage Works.

Improvements to Heage Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Derby Road, Ambergate, and rising main to existing outfall to existing pumping station alongside the railway embankment.

Extension of Thacker Wood Sewage Works and provision of sludge pressing plant.



New sewers to serve Slack Lane, Nether Heage, Heage Firs, Nether Heage, Dungeley Hill, Nether Heage, Street Lane and Heage Road, Ripley, Lower Hartshay and Derby Road, Ambergate.

The new pumping station at Heage Sewage Works, rising main to Works inlet and new sewer to serve Dungeley Hill, Nether Heage are in progress.

### **PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS, 1928 AND 1936**

The standard adopted by the Council is the Home Office Model Code.

Licences in force during the year:—

Petrol	...	...	...	...	51 for	6,114,600 galls.
Petroleum Mixture	...	...	...	...	6 for	1,300 galls.
Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	1 for	5 tons.

### **CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS**

There are now 153 cesspools in the district and the Council undertakes their emptying free of charge. Two vehicles are used, one of which is a combined cesspool/gully emptier. The improvement grant scheme is increasing this work and the sewer extensions will bring welcome relief. The road gullies are emptied four times a year. The Council prefers the use of septic tanks where the nature of the soil permits them.

### **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS**

There are no public swimming baths in the area, the nearest being at Alfreton, approximately four miles away. Application for loan consent has been made to erect them in Ripley at an estimated cost of £150,000.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

#### **Refuse Collection**

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Large items are collected free by arrangement.

The service falls short of the best present-day practice in the following respects:—

- (a) There is no municipal dustbin scheme, so that the bins provided are of assorted shapes and sizes, in all kinds of conditions, and there is a continuous fight to keep unsuitable receptacles such as dolly tubs, oil drums, buckets, baths and the like out of use.
- (b) The scheme is not dustless and this raises problems of the spillage of refuse and of the hazards to health to the men who have to work in such dusty conditions.

#### **Provision of Dustbins and Paper Sack Holders**

The Council supplies dustbins and paper sack holders at cost price, plus a small delivery charge, and 133 dustbins were sold under this scheme, together with 7 paper sack holders. Where paper sack holders are purchased, sacks are supplied free of charge.

#### **Trade Waste**

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle.

The number of waste units for which fees were collected was 58 in 1967/68.

	1966/1967			1967/1968		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income ... ..	83	—	—	94	5	—
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	74	13	6	434	15	—

The disposal of scrap cars is becoming a problem.

## Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping takes place at the Waingroves Refuse Tip. Operations there are satisfactory.

The main problems are vandalism, tip fires and the blowing about of paper in windy weather. The raising of the baling shed roof has been completed. A new Dennis Paxit Major compression refuse collection vehicle is in use.

## Transport and Vehicle Maintenance

The re-roofing of the garage is now completed and one-third of the front main wall. Improved sanitary accommodation is being provided.

## MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

### Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the Provisions of this Act—a local furniture dealer.

### Pet Animals Act, 1951

One Licence was again issued during the year under the Act.

### Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

#### Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

Detailed inspections have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practised at the local hairdressers premises.

Registrations approved during 1968 ... ..	1
Ladies ... ..	13
Ladies and Gents ... ..	1
Gents ... ..	6

## Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

## Milk Distributors' Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk ... ..	14
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms) ... ..	2



**TABLE 4.**

**Public Health Inspection of the District**

<b>HOUSING</b>				Septic tank ... ..	2
Public Health Act ... ..	186			Cesspools ... ..	35
Clearance Area ... ..	7			Sewage works ... ..	2
Discretionary Grants ... ..	46			Pail closets ... ..	3
Standard Grants ... ..	213			Dangerous buildings ... ..	2
Housing Conditions ... ..	15			Flooded cellar ... ..	5
Housing Act ... ..	82			Salvage ... ..	77
Council House Inspections	59			Refuse Collection ... ..	54
Council House Applicants	8			Refuse Disposal ... ..	94
<b>FOOD SUPPLY</b>				Vehicle maintenance ... ..	106
Slaughterhouses ... ..	9			Garage improvements ... ..	78
Unsound food ... ..	44			Baling shed improvements	5
Food Hygiene Regulations ...	63			Dustbins ... ..	24
Food Hygiene, Market Stalls				Trade refuse ... ..	6
and Delivery Vehicles ... ..	25			Water supply ... ..	41
Milk Samples ... ..	15			Smell ... ..	2
Food and Drugs ... ..	1			Keeping of animals ... ..	4
<b>OFFICES, SHOPS AND</b>				Infectious disease ... ..	13
<b>RAILWAY PREMISES</b>				Rodent control ... ..	17
Visits ... ..	36			Disinfestation ... ..	38
<b>FACTORIES</b>				Disinfection ... ..	1
Factories, Workshops and				National Assistance Act ...	1
Building Sites ... ..	32			Caravan Sites and Control of	
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>				Development Act, 1960 ...	36
Blocked sewers ... ..	40			Clean Air Inspections ...	167
Drains inspected and tested	220			Smoke nuisance ... ..	7
Sewer connections ... ..	110			Miscellaneous ... ..	11
Sewage disposal ... ..	1			Noise Abatement Act ...	40
Blocked road gully ... ..	1			Petrol storage ... ..	12
Gully emptying ... ..	1			Litter Act ... ..	3
Closet Conversions ... ..	22			Hairdressers ... ..	8
				Weeds Act ... ..	1

**TABLE 5.**

**Summary of Complaints Received**

<b>GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS</b>				<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
General Defects ... ..	25			Noise ... ..	6
<b>DRAINAGE</b>				Barking Dogs ... ..	3
Obstructions, Sewers and				Smoke Nuisance ... ..	2
Drains ... ..	58			Unsound Food ... ..	37
Sewage in Cellar ... ..	2			Caravans ... ..	3
<b>INFESTATIONS</b>				Smell ... ..	9
Rats ... ..	41			Water in Cellar ... ..	2
Mice ... ..	23			Keeping of Animals ... ..	2
Cockroaches ... ..	17			Dumping of Rubbish ... ..	1
Ants ... ..	26			Dirty Condition of Premises	3
Wasps ... ..	2			Water Supply ... ..	1
Flies ... ..	4			Defective road gully ... ..	1
Crickets ... ..	1			Dust nuisance ... ..	1
Silverfish ... ..	1			Diesel fumes ... ..	1
Ermine Moth ... ..	1			Overflow of oil ... ..	1
Woodworm ... ..	1			O.S.R. Act ... ..	1
Black fly ... ..	1				
Pigeons ... ..	2				
Doves ... ..	1				



**TABLE 6.**

**HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES**

**ELSEWHERE**

Return for Year Ending 31st December, 1968.  
(a) Repair—Housing and Public Health Acts.

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	—	1	41	32	41	33
(b) By local authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	1	41	32	41	33

(b) Beyond Repair—Housing Act, 1957.

**Individual Houses**

Number of 1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	1
2. closing orders made (section 17)	13
3. demolition orders made (section 17)	4
4. closing orders made (section 18)	6
5. closing orders determined (section 27)	2
6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	—
7. houses demolished following demolition orders	6
8. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	25
(b) families	13

**DISCRETIONARY AND STANDARD GRANT RETURN**

(1) Standard

	Owner/Occupiers		Tenanted	
	Standard		Standard	
	5 point	3 point	5 point	3 point
1. No. of applications Received	73	—	—	—
No. of applications Approved	62	—	10	—
No. of applications Refused	—	—	—	—

2. No. of dwellings improved	65	£	s.	d.
3. Amount paid in grants		8,155	7	1
4. Average grant per house		125	9	3
5. Number of amenities provided:—				
(a) fixed bath			49	
(b) shower			—	
(c) wash hand basin			50	
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)			55	
(e) water closet				
(1) within dwelling			59	
(2) accessible from dwelling			—	
(f) food store			33	

(2) Discretionary

	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications Received	7	—
2. Number of applications Approved	4	—
3. Number of applications Refused	—	—
4. Number of dwellings Improved	2	—
		£    s.    d.
5. Amount paid in grants		725 — —
6. Average grant per house		371 10 —

(3) Dwellings outside improvement areas

Number of dwellings improved to full standard	2
---	---

TABLE 7

MEASUREMENTS OF AIR POLLUTION

Smoke and Sulphur-dioxide by Volumetric Method

(a) Recording Station, Council's Garage, Nottingham Road, Ripley

AV—Average Value.		HV—Highest Value.		LV—Lowest Value.		Sulphur Dioxide.		SM—Smoke (Conc. microgrammes per cubic metre).																
Jan.	SO2 SM.	Feb.	SO2 SM.	Mar.	SO2 SM.	Apr.	SO2 SM.	May	SO2 SM.	June	SO2 SM.	July	SO2 SM.	Aug.	SO2 SM.	Sept	SO2 SM.	Oct.	SO2 SM.	Nov.	SO2 SM.	Dec.	SO2 SM.	
1967	AV 186	252	172	67	67	108																		
	HV 369	468	673	468	173	194																		
	LV 71	61	67	64	36	49																		
1966	AV 270	326	134	203	110	179	117	162	115	144	96	109	55	74	151	95	153	169	124	220	132	226	124	195
	HV 629	706	629	495	219	503	332	253	350	360	179	200	116	134	238	216	345	272	225	310	435	550	590	490
	LV 41	92	15	35	14	46	7	58	50	70	10	45	21	25	81	44	24	56	36	145	16	82	37	52
1965	AV 184	284	160	350	262	245	320	128	200	125	227	16	290	38	151	95	277	111	547	119	273	183	306	192
	HV 396	480	395	877	441	492	506	306	340	217	638	59	545	90	238	216	597	225	976	385	553	678	649	517
	LV 34	105	49	27	89	72	100	66	92	75	78	—	92	19	81	44	131	38	236	6	115	45	126	74

(b) Recording Station—Town Hall, Ripley

1968	AV 160	181	203	216	91	132	87	121	95	106	53	98	55	66	46	73	69	85	110	113	169	131	412	172
	HV 542	550	612	468	291	267	159	218	148	179	200	194	111	163	90	130	222	179	344	191	590	305	781	365
	LV 18	30	31	111	8	53	17	52	31	45	8	37	18	15	24	40	23	30	10	35	29	49	73	44
1967	AV 164	243	139	175	69	89	121	123	106	162	53	71	54	58	54	93	107	121	80	138	260	254	170	172
	HV 347	427	246	257	223	173	272	201	234	206	102	132	96	310	124	300	220	176	138	385	1160	550	850	500
	LV 37	161	33	109	23	30	19	37	27	55	10	17	27	24	14	36	14	50	18	74	36	70	28	48
1966	AV N	N	158	189	103	149	121	155	135	141	97	95	57	74	91	115	133	138	168	197	161	207	127	168
	HV N	N	693	485	221	246	274	231	331	340	180	138	124	134	158	225	340	310	305	350	405	550	650	536
	LV N	N	27	91	51	70	43	95	52	48	43	41	23	12	29	34	0	70	77	87	16	54	11	64
1965	AV 203	242	193	227	186	283	139	130	126	119	117	26	112	57	91	115	139	124	248	163	180	204	214	181
	HV 340	433	469	478	321	544	242	220	215	185	383	71	177	129	158	225	216	212	662	414	340	463	349	364
	LV 66	46	39	41	31	84	35	45	62	56	52	—	52	11	29	34	78	46	74	7	74	46	91	97



TABLE 8.								
WATER SUPPLY								
SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND RESULTS								
Water Board:						Samples Submitted	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Chemical						3	3	—
Partial Chemical						48	48	—
Bacteriological						48	48	—
Public Health Department:								
Chemical						1	1	—
Temporary and								
Permanent Hardness only						6	—	—
Lead and Permanent Hardness only						4	—	1

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS								
Appearance in 2-ft. Tube						colourless, slightly turbid		
Colour (Hazen Units)						less than 5		
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)						2		
pH value						7.70		
						Parts per million		
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)						215		
Free and Saline Ammonia						0		
Albuminoid Ammonia						0		
Nitrogen as Nitrites						0		
Nitrogen as Nitrates						1		
Chlorine (present as Chloride)						20		
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.						0.1		
Temporary						90		
Hard: Permanent						60		
Total						150		
Oxygen in Solution								
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days								
Available Chlorine						0.03		
Metals: Lead						0.04		
Copper						0		
Zinc						0		
Iron						0		
Fluoride						0.5		

This sample was of similar composition to earlier samples from this source.

The water contained lead in an amount which is slightly less than the generally acceptable maximum limit for domestic supplies.

There was a small amount of residual chlorine present.

#### Hardness:

The following table shows hardness of water supplies to this district:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hardness: Temporary	55	45	65	120	120	130	90
Permanent	55	70	55	75	75	80	60
	110	115	120	195	195	210	150

		Estimated population involved
No. of Houses in District connected to mains	6,335	17,850
No. of connections made during the year:		
New Houses ... ..	93	
No. of Houses in District not connected to main supply ... ..	8	

**TABLE 9.**

**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1959**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—**

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authori- ties ... ..	8	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	99	30	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. Out- workers' Premises) ...	16	12	1	—

**2 Cases in which defects were found:—**

Particulars	Found	Reme- died	Referred		No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	10	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
	5	11	—	1	—

**3. Outworkers in August List:—**

Making Wearing Apparel ...	5
----------------------------	---



TABLE 10

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

## (a) Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Reg. during the year	Total No. of Reg. Premises at end of year	No. of Reg Premises receiving a general insp. during year
Offices ... ..	1	51	3
Retail Shops ... ..	2	124	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	10	—
Catering Establishments ...	—	11	1
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	—	3	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>5</b>

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act, 36.

## (b) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found
6 Temperature ... ..	1
9 Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	2
24 First Aid—General Provisions ... ..	1
Other matters ... ..	1
	<b>5</b>

## (c) Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices ... ..	532
Retail Shops ... ..	600
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	91
Catering Establishments open to the public and canteens	48
Fuel storage depots ... ..	13
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,284</b>
<b>Total Males</b> ... ..	<b>590</b>
<b>Total Females</b> ... ..	<b>694</b>

## (d) Prosecutions—Nil.

## (e) Reported Accidents—1.

TABLE 11

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Return for the year 1968

				Type of Property	
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS				Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district	...	...	...	7,380	69
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	...	224	32
Number infested by:					
(i) Rats	...	...	...	55	6
(ii) Mice	...	...	...	21	2
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	...	870	30
Number infested by:					
(i) Rats	...	...	...	20	3
(ii) Mice	...	...	...	1	—
Number of prosecutions:					
(i) Rats	...	...	...	—	—
(ii) Mice	...	...	...	1	—

## Sewer Treatment Results

				Total No. Manholes in area	No. Treated	Takes		Total Takes
						C.	P.	
October, 1968	...	...	567	4	(Results unknown)			—
March, 1968	...	...	567	4	(Results unknown)			—
September, 1967	...	...	567	8	(Results unknown)			—
March, 1967	...	...	567	10	—	—		—
July, 1966	...	...	567	11	—	—		—
September, 1966	...	...	567	11	—	—		—
December, 1966	...	...	567	10	—	—		—
April, 1965	...	...	267	57	(Results unknown)			—
July, 1964	...	...	190	190	(Results unknown)			—
April, 1964	...	...	377	289	(Results unknown)			—
June, 1963	...	...	377	377	(Results unknown)			—
March, 1963	...	...	520	84	—	12	3 used	12

## Disinfestation

## Treatments undertaken during 1968

Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	3
Black Fly	...	...	...	...	...	2
Powder Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ermine moth	...	...	...	...	...	6



TABLE 12

## Sewage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses connected to sewers ... ..	6,085	17,124
No. of houses not connected to sewers ... ..	258	726
No. of connections made during the year:—		
(a) Existing houses ... ..	8	
(b) New houses ... ..	142	
(c) Other premises ... ..	—	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	6	

TABLE 13

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

## Sanitary Cleansing

	£	£
Expenditure:	1967/68	1966/67
House and Trade Refuse Disposal		
Wages, Sup.		
Insurance, etc. ...	17,328	16,181
Cesspools ... ..	2,288	1,479
Nightsoil ... ..	415	210
	<u>20,031</u>	<u>17,870</u>
Haulage ... ..	5,070	5,866
Dustbins ... ..	132	104
Rents ... ..	33	32
Protective Clothing	201	184
Tools, Tip		
dressing, etc. ...	13	301
Sundries ... ..	31	8
Tipping Charges	170	—
Paper Sacks ...	75	—
General Administration		
Charges ... ..	939	
	<u>26,695</u>	<u>Not allocated</u> <u>24,365</u>
<b>SALVAGE</b>		
Wages ... ..	2,723	2,510
Haulage ... ..	585	303
Administration		
Expenses ... ..	277	248
Rates and Power	137	176
Baling, Wire, etc.	133	81
Repairs to Baling		
Machine, etc. ...	13	4
Insurance ... ..	10	10
Weighing Machine		
repairs ... ..	—	17
Baling Shed		
Improvements	1,030	—
	<u>4,908</u>	<u>3,349</u>
	<u>31,603</u>	<u>27,714</u>
Income:		
Sale of Dustbins	142	122
Trade Refuse (Collection		
and Disposal) ...	529	83
	<u>671</u>	<u>205</u>
Sale of Salvage:		
Paper ... ..	2,740	3,197
Metals ... ..	—	50
Textiles ... ..	118	139
	<u>2,858</u>	<u>3,386</u>
	<u>3,529</u>	<u>3,591</u>
NET COST	<u>28,074</u>	<u>24,123</u>



**TABLE 14**

**SICKNESS RETURNS**

	Quarter Ending			
	31.3.68	30.6.68	30.9.68	31.12.68
1. Establishment ... ..	30	30	27	29
2. Hours lost paid sickness	1,968	1,136	440	632
3. Hours lost unpaid sickness ... ..	680	152	272	48
4. Hours lost other reasons	344	32	240	232
5. Hours lost total ... ..	2,992	1,320	952	912
6. Possible Working Hours	15,600	14,000	13,600	14,160
7. % of lost time 5 to 6 ...	19.2%	9.4%	7.0%	6.44%
8. Number of men absent through accident ...	—	—	—	1

**TABLE 15**

**GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS**

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection) ... ..	7,490	2,080	5,426
Cesspools (monthly service) ... ..	153	3,045	12,999
Pails (weekly collection) ... ..	75	52	48
Salvage (all forms) ... ..	—	312	341

**TABLE 16**

**RECLAMATION OF REFUSE—DISPOSAL OF SALVAGED MATERIALS**

	1968						1967					
	T	C	Q	£	s.	d.	T	C	Q	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ... ..	345	2	3	2,812	15	6	353	3	2	2,894	9	2
Ferrous Metals ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	7	6
Textiles ... ..	9	2	2	127	17	6	8	17	—	124	7	10
	354	5	1	2,940	13	10	362	4	1	3,019	4	6

TABLE 17

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES, 1967/68

Type:—	Dennis Diesel 645-NRB		Dennis Diesel TRB-331		Bristol Tractor 359-RRR		Morris Petrol 849-XRA		Dennis Diesel 3004-R		Dennis Diesel 6646-NU		S. & D. Diesel PRB-710E		Dennis Diesel VNU-652F	
Registration No:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Wages ...	91	15 0	29	12 3	8	13 3	54	8 8	74	3 11	126	8 8	36	17 7	13	9 3
Fuel Oil and Lubricants ...	255	15 4	74	16 11	16	12 3	60	10 10	187	14 7	233	17 9	128	17 5	27	17 2
Tax and Insurance ...	157	2 4	89	9 4	15	5 7	33	4 4	22	13 9	208	13 5	176	5 2	9	5 5
Repairs and Spares ...	99	15 11	634	0 7	4	9 2	14	12 6	193	13 11	340	12 0	2	3 10	2	13 10
Tyres and Tubes ...	51	1 2	—	—	—	—	21	6 0	—	—	122	8 2	—	—	—	—
Loan Charges ...	445	8 6	—	—	267	13 7	—	—	539	9 11	722	4 2	187	6 7	4	19 10
Garage and other general costs ...	217	6 10	163	0 4	61	5 0	35	11 2	200	11 2	346	4 1	104	14 4	11	17 0
Cost per hour (1967/68)	1,318	5 1	990	19 5	373	18 10	219	13 6	1,218	7 3	2,100	8 3	636	4 11	70	2 6
Cost per hour 1966/67)	...	11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5
Cost per hour 1966/67)	...	15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	11	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—

Allocation of Lorries:—

645-NRB: Refuse Collection Paxit II.  
 TRB-331: Refuse Collection and Salvage Side Loader/Open Lorry.  
 359-RRR: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.  
 849-XRA: Public Health Dept., Foreman's Van.  
 3004-R: Cesspool/Gully Emptier.  
 6646-NU: Refuse Collection Paxit IIIA.  
 PRB-710E: S. & D. Refuse Collection Vehicle.  
 VNU-652F: Cesspool Emptier.

TABLE 18  
OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES, 1967/68

Type:—	Morris Petrol NRA-835D £ s. d.	Morris Petrol BRA-811B £ s. d.	Mass. Ferg. Tractor 823-SRR £ s. d.	Dennis Petrol MRB-918 £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel 2935-RA £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel RRB-923E £ s. d.	Morris Petrol RNU-31E £ s. d.
Registration No:—	10 11 4	23 1 5	20 2 0	2 11 1	185 14 10	76 17 5	12 16 4
Wages	67 16 4	92 2 0	98 11 3	24 14 9	307 16 4	123 1 6	70 18 4
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	33 4 4	37 14 4	62 4 3	6 14 9	28 2 1	137 8 6	12 4 10
Tax and Insurance	58 18 10	21 18 1	98 5 11	10 9 10	310 2 8	26 15 0	4 19 4
Repairs and Spares	6 0 1	31 0 6	66 3 6	1 4 3	127 17 0	1 17 0	— — —
Tyres and Tubes	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	940 11 3	— — —	— — —
Loan Charges	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Garage and other general costs	33 11 8	39 10 4	68 3 6	8 18 0	375 8 2	72 2 6	19 15 2
	210 2 7	245 6 8	413 10 5	54 12 8	2,275 12 4	438 1 11	120 14 0

Cost per hour (1967/68)	2 7¼	3 0½	4 8¾	3 6¾	1 4 9½	6 2¼	1 6
Cost per hour (1966/67)	— — —	— — —	4 3½	7 11½	18 7¾	— — —	— — —

Allocation of Lorries:—  
NRA-835D: Housing Van.  
BRA-811B: Highways Foreman's Pick-up Truck.  
823-SRR: Massey Ferguson Tractor.  
MRB-918: Highways Lorry.  
2935-RA: Dennis/Johnson Suction Road Sweeper.  
RRB-923E: Highways Lorry.  
RNU-31E: Housing Van.





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